

INTELLOFAX 14 25X1

COUNTRY Rumania

TOPIC 1. Rumanian Troops and Military Installations in Sibiu
2. Rumanian Uniforms

EVALUATION see below PLACE OBTAINED 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT prior to late October 1951

DATE OBTAINED 25X1 DATE PREPARED 16 April 1952

REFERENCES _____

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) _____

REMARKS _____

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1. Prior to late October 1951, the barracks installation on the eastern bank of the Cibinul River, in the northwestern sector of Sibiu (R 35/R 20), was occupied by Rumanian troops. The installation is located on the north side of the street extending to the suburb of Turnisor and is bounded by 1 May Square, formerly Bauholzplatz on the south; by the machine factory Independenta, formerly the Maschinonfabrik Rieger in the north and northeast; and by the Cibinul River in the west. The buildings of the installation, which form a large rectangle, enclose a large barracks yard. Two four-story buildings, fronting 1 May Square, with the entrance located between, were completed by late October 1951. The Rumanian soldiers observed there wore khaki uniforms. Soldiers riding in up to ten trucks were frequently seen leaving the installation. Besides, formations of 30 to 40 soldiers wearing uniforms of the same type marched out of the installation on foot. They were young troops, whose age ranged between 20 and 25 years. On several occasions, single guns which were towed by horse-teams or trucks. These guns had small rubber-tired disc wheels and slender barrels, about 3 meters long, which were slightly elevated. When horse-drawn, the guns were equipped with small, two-wheeled limbers, which were drawn by two-horse teams. Guns of the same model were also observed being towed by trucks. Last in August 1951, a small, motor-driven aircraft, which was believed to be a sport plane, was observed in the barracks yard. This plane was frequently surrounded by a number of soldiers, who pushed it to and fro and also boarded the aircraft individually from time to time. On these occasions, the engine of the plane was started. When the practice was completed, the aircraft was again pushed away. It was common knowledge among the population that Rumanian pilots were located in the barracks installation.
2. Prior to August 1951, the barracks installation on both sides of the road to Brasov (R 35/X 37), in the southeastern sector of the city, was occupied by Rumanian troops wearing khaki uniforms. Large multi-story barracks, painted white, with courts and gardens between were located on both sides of the road. Prior to August 1951, the former barracks installation of the 90th Infantry Regiment on

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Unirii Square, formerly Hermannplatz, also quartered Rumanian troops wearing khaki uniforms. Formations of young soldiers without heavy weapons were frequently observed marching out of this installation.

3. Prior to the summer of 1951, the Rumanian recruiting office, which was generally referred to as the Gerk, was located on Armata Square, formerly Zeughof Square, opposite Potschengasse. The office was located in a dark-gray multi-story corner building. All young Rumanians drafted into the armed forces had to report to this office where [] Rumanian officers and soldiers at all times. Source knew that Rumanians and ethnic Germans had been inducted in April or May 1951. The ethnic German draftees were not assigned to active units, but to special labor units. In the spring and the fall of every year, examinations of the urban population for the draft were held at the Gerk. Source believed that inhabitants of the county of Sibiu subject to the draft were also examined at this office. 25X1
4. Prior to October 1951, [] numerous Rumanian officers and soldiers communicating in the building of the former army corps headquarters at all times. Passenger cars were usually parked in front of the building. The guarded office was located on the northwest side of Strada Stalin, formerly Heltauer Street, about 40 to 50 meters southwest of former Groszer Ring. It consisted of a large four-story barracks building. 25X1
5. In 1950 and still up to the summer of 1951, [] armored track vehicles with Rumanian soldiers riding the same moving through Strada Lunga in the northwestern sector of the city, west of the Cibinul River. These vehicles proceeded partly in the direction of the central sector of the city and partly towards the area north of the city. Source referred to the vehicles, details of which [] unable to give, as tanks. [] no barracks installation quartering tank troops at the post. Prior to the mid-summer of 1951, a troop training ground with field fortifications was located southwest of the city between the road to Poplaca (R 35/R 19) and the railroad line to Cristian (R 35/R 10). Poplaca Heath, from the direction of which the reports of infantry weapons and heavy weapons were heard constantly, adjoined this training ground to the southwest. 25X1
6. Prior to the fall of 1951, [] Rumanian troops, wearing khaki uniforms with visor-type service caps and field caps, in the barracks installation on the east bank of the Cibinul River. In July 1951, a small plane, whose fuselage was partially uncoated, was seen at the same installation. 25X1
7. Prior to September 1951, source knew of a large multi-story corner building, referred to as the Koppel Barracks, on former Zeughof Square near the cathedral. Potschengasse, which extends to Zeughof Square, reaches this installation. Young Rumanian soldiers were frequently engaged in athletics near the billets. 25X1
8. Between June and September 1951, Rumanian maneuvers were held around Slimnic (R 36/R 21). The soldiers were accommodated in tent camps and neighboring villages. No troops were billeted in Slimnic. The maneuvers included record firing practices. During that period of time, roads and fields near Slimnic were temporarily closed. In August 1951, guns with limbers drawn by four-horse teams were seen moving to the training ground. 25X1
9. In 1950 and prior to the summer of 1951, armored vehicles were frequently observed moving into the Rumanian arsenal. However, [] no Rumanian tank units were located at the Sibiu post prior to June 1951. 25X1

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- 25X1 10. Prior to the summer of 1951, [] numerous motor-vehicles including prime movers near the artillery barracks, on the west side of General Malinowski Street leading towards Rasinari (R 35/1 19). Approximately prior to 1949, motor vehicles of a variety of models, including German-made Opel Blitz and Studebaker vehicles, were located there. After 1949, chiefly Praga and ZIS motor-vehicles and Soviet-made jeeps were observed. The make of the prime movers was not determined. After 1949, the rest of the Rumanian units at the post were also observed being re-equipped with modern motor vehicles.
11. A Rumanian pilot school was located in the former Honved Barracks, on the east bank of the Cibinul River and north of the street extending to the suburb of Turnisor. The school was established there approximately in 1948.
- 25X1 12. [] Rumanian soldiers wore the appropriate service color on their epaulets, their collar patches and around the edges of their caps. The service color was bright red for infantry units; brown for cavalry units; black for engineer, artillery and armored units; and blue for the air force. A golden, bursting shell was observed being worn as an insignia by infantrymen. Engineers wore crossed-spade-and-pike insignia and airman twin-bladed propeller insignia.
13. The troops of all branches and ranks wore a cockade of blue, yellow and red, the national colors, surrounded by yellow beams, at the front of their caps. No Soviet star emblems were observed being worn as cap devices by soldiers. No special insignia were observed being worn by the trainees of the infantry officer candidate school in Sibiu. It was commonly noticed that the uniforms of the trainees were of a better quality. Besides, the trainees usually wore service caps and crossbelts with their brown belts. Officers holding ranks higher than captain were observed to wear hat cords with gold interlaces with their service caps instead of the usual leather straps.
14. Members of the security troops, the Securitate, wore blue service color on their epaulets, their collar patches and around the edges of their caps. Neither Soviet star emblems nor other insignia differing from the uniforms of the armed forces were observed at those soldiers.
15. Source stated that the following streets in the Sibiu post were renamed from: Grosser Ring to Piata Republicii; Hermannsplatz to Piata Unirii; Bauholzplatz to Piata 1 May; Morgengasse to Strada Karl Marx; Schevisgasse to Strada Voroshilov; Moltauer-Strasse to Strada Stalin; Leughofplatz to Piata Armata; Langgasse to Chausseau 11 June; Josefgasse to Calca Viktoriei (formerly also Carmen Sylva-Strasse); and Roter Turn-Strasse to Calca Armata Rosie.

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